AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Equatrian, Zonical and Huppodramatic Entertainments. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tigst Rore FEATS-LA BOWERT THEATER, Bowery—Equestrian, Gymnastic

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond street-WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE POOR IN NEW

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS - HARLEQUIN BLUE BRAND. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA-1 PURITAMI—ALBO, CONCRETED PIECES BY THALBERG AND

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Brondway—Afternoon
—IRISH AMURAKUR AND YARKER MODESTY. Evening: VALMINTHER AND ORBON.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway—GRORGE CREATER & WOOD'S MINSTERIS—ROGURNIES OF TROMAS. BUOKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway - Ermio

MECHANIC'S HALL, 472 Broadway—Bryant's Minsterle Ethiopian Songs—Burlesque Circus.

New York, Monday, December 28, 1857.

MAILS FOR MIROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, teave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. porrow, to go by railroad, and at half-past two o'clock P.

M. te go by steamboat. The European edition of the HERALD, printed in Frenc and Ruglish, will be published at ten o'clock in the morn ing. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. scriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

Mary York HERALD will be received at the following piaces tu Europe:-

Discos to Europe:—
LOSBOY... Samson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate hill.

Am.-European Express Co., 51 King William s
PARS... Am.-European Express Co., 8 Place de la Bours
Levercot. Am.-European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.

HAVES....Am.-European Express Co., 21 Rue Cornellie.

The centents of the European edition of the HERALD will sombine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of pub-

The News.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port last evening from Aspinwall, with the semi-monthly mails from the Pacific, upwards of two millions in treasure from San Francisco, and highly important news from Central America, full details of which are given in this morning's paper.
On the 8th inst. Commodore Paulding despatched

a large force of seamen and marines to Punta Arenas, and summoned General Walker to surrender. The order was gracefully complied with. The entire filibuster force, amounting to one hundred and fifty men, laid down their arms. The officers and privates are now on their way to the United States in the sloop-of-war Saratoga. Gen. Walker was released on parole, and arrived in this city in the Northern Light. Subsequent to these events, Col. Frank Anderson captured Fort Castfilo and the river steamers, which he held at last accounts. The conduct of Commodore Paulding in thus promptly demanding the surrender of Gen. Walker will create surprise throughout the country. It is certain that his instructions from the government must have differed widely from those given to Captain Chatard, of the Saratoga, who so quietly permitted the Fashion to land her freight at Punta Arenas in broad daylight and without any attempt at secresy. The news of the defeat of the plans of the supporters of Walker will doubtless arouse a storm of indignation at the South. The overthrow by the administration of the well built schemes for an extension of our empire southward will throw the Kansas dispute altogethe into the shade, and will probably do more towards completing the disruption of the democratic party than all the compromises that Douglas and Walker could concoct in a twelvementh. The position of Gen. Walker is now that of a prisoner of State. His arrest involves questions of momentous consequence. and we may look for stirring scenes in Congres upon its re-assembling on the 4th proximo.

The news from California is unimportant. Rain had fallen plentifully and mining operations were progressing satisfactorily. Commercial affairs, how ever, were very dull, and the money market was without animation. The interest on California bonds will hereafter be paid in San Francisco instead of New York.

The news from the South Pacific is interesting. In Chile the affair of the seizure of the ship Sportsman still remained unsettled. The Chilian Congress had authorized a loan of \$7,000,000 to complete the Valparaiso and Southern railroads. In Peru a difficulty had occurred in consequence of the authorities of Callao prohibiting foreign mechanics from pursuing their occupations unless they swore allegiance to Peru, upon doing which they were immediately compelled to do military duty. The majority of the mechanics being American, they appealed to Mr. Clay, our minister, but he had made little progress towards an adjustment. Gen. Castillo and a number of his fellow revolutionists had been banished. It was supposed that Elias was fomenting a formidable revolutionary movement. Meanwhile, Vivanco ruled the roast. The Chincha Islands protectorate had expired by limitation, and as the government was in want of funds guano had cheap for cash. Dr. Linares was established in the Presidency of Bolivia.

We have news from Venezuela, dated at Caracas on 30th of November. Trade was very dull, both in that city and Laguayra, in consequence of some serious mercantile failures. The weather was fine, but there was a great scarcity of laborers. Senor M. de Briceno had been commissioned as Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela to the government of the United States, with power (special) to settle the Aves Island difficulty. A new treaty was about to be made with France. President Monagas had not yet signed the treaty recently concluded at Washington. Congress was to meet, under the new constitution, on first of February next.

We have news from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 11th instant. The subject of establishing a line of steam ers between Jamaica and the United States had been referred to a special committee of the Legislature Our correspondent says:-" During the last fortnight the prices of all American stuffs have considerably declined. The market, which for many weeks had been almost bare in consequence of the cessation of shipments from the States, became sup plied by the cargoes of several vessels, the greater number of which arrived in one day; and this fact naturally caused a heavy fall in the market value. Great activity has prevailed, however, and the bulk of the cargoes has changed hands. Heavy rains have prevented the bringing down of produce to market, and there has been very little done in consequence in

An interesting narrative of a visit of the British frigate Medusa to Japan, in September and October of last year, is given in our columns this morning The captain of the frigate experienced considerable difficulty in opening a communication with the Japanese officials, but he found a Yankee schooner at Hakodadi bartering old muskets for native productions. Our Consul General at Simoda was about opening negotiations for a modification of the treaty with Japan. His residence there had been anything

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending the 25th instant amounted to \$380,583, a decrease of \$223,750 as compared with the corresponding period in 1966.

The new chapel connected with the Mulberry street Methodist Episcopal church now in course of erection at the corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue was dedicated to the service of God yesterday, with appropriate religious ceremonies. Bishop Janes delivered a fervid discourse on the

The Persia's news had a tendency on Saturday to unsettle and depress the cotton market. The sales in small lots embraced about 200 a 300 bales middling uplands, in some cases being quoted as low as 950., but holders generally asked prices above this figure. Prices were irregular and unsettled. The news had the effect of stiffening the market for flour, which closed at an advance of about 5c. per bbl., with moderate sales. Wheat was quiet. Beyond a nessee red at \$1 15, there was little doing. Corn was easier, with fair sales of new yellow and white at 57c. a 58 %c. a 69c. Pork sold to a fair extent at \$15 62% for mess. Beef sold to the extent of about 200 bbis., within the range of previous rates. Sugars—The sales embraced about 200 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and New Orleans at steady prices, and there was rather more doing in m lasses, without change of moment in quotations. The sales included 180 bbls. New Orleans, 240 do. Cuba muscovado and 30 bbls. do. Coffee was quiet. Moderate freight en gagements were made, including 16,000 bushels of corn to Liverpool at 5 ½d. in bulk, and at 6d. in bags, with flour at 2s. To London tierce beef was taken at 4s 6d., with bbls. and tierces of pork at 3s. 6d. a 5s., and 2,000 bbls. our were taken for G/braltar at 90. per bbl.

The Utah Expedition-Efficiency of the Arrangements.

It will be seen from our correspondence published yesterday that the expedition to Utah is getting along much better than the public has been led to suppose by the private accounts which have been published from time to time. On the 4th of November Col. Johnston, the commander, joined the army with two companies of infantry and a squadron of the Second dragoons, in the vicinity of Fort Bridger, bringing up with him all the supply and suttler trains that had been in the rear. His arrival had changed the face of matters

completely, and the expedition confidently expected to push forward at once to Salt Lake City, there being nothing, in the estimation of our correspondent, who is with it, except the elements, that could stop it. When we take into consideration that this army had marched more than one thousand miles over a country entirely barren of supplies, except a sparse growth of grass, without other accident than the stampeding of a few animals by Mormon scouts; and that now, when at Fort Bridger, within a hundred and thirteen miles of Salt Lake City, it was full of hope and confidence, and desirous of proceeding at once through the defiles of the mountains, it will be evident that the preparations made for this march were most ample and complete. It was not to be expected that the army could reach its destination without losing a large portion of its animals. and so nearly using up the remainder as to render them unfit for a time for service. No march of a thousand miles could be accomplished without this result.

Whether the expedition will winter at Fort Bridger or endeavor to push on through the defiles, is not known, and will probably depend more upon the state of the weather and the depth of the snow than from any previously supposed deficiency in its supplies. These have all been arranged under the same skilful direction that organized the expedition to Mexico; and General Scott, the commander of the army, and General Jessup, who is at the head of the commissariat, are well aware of the great importance of transportation in military movements. Much of our success in Mexico was owing to the persistent course of General Jessup in sending forward continually from New Orleans to Vera Cruz horses and mules to enable General Scott to move with celerity. The fact that the Utah expedition had marched a thousand miles without interruption, and that their supply trains came up with it, filling the camp with abundance, and giving it the means of at once entering the valley if the snows do prevent, prove that he has acted here in accordance with his usual foresight and energy.

The last hundred miles, which is now to be passed by the expedition, is the most rugged and difficult of the whole route, and besides the danger of their being blocked up with snows, the passes may be defended by bodies of Mormon troops to delay the march. It was already known in the camp that the Mormons were preparing to leave in the spring for Sonora, and the probability is that their wish is to delay the arrival of the expedition for a sufficient time to enable them to get a good start. Brigham Young has no doubt a much better knowledge than any one else of the facilities offered by the face of the country for such a movement, and even a winter migration would not be a new thing in Mormon experience. There is an indicative fact in our correspondent's letters, which is, that though parties of Mormons are continually hovering around the expedition, they take care to keep beyond rifle range. Their presence eastward of the passes in the mountains shows that these were not yet blocked up with snow, although sufficient had fallen to protect the grass from fire. The autumn in that region had been unusually mild and pleasant. The next advices will be awaited

with great interest. SENATOR DOUGLAS IN TOWN .- The honorable Senater from Illineis, Mr. Douglas, whose recent political course and Senate speeches sustaining it have attracted so much of public attention and speculation, has arrived in this city. During his stay he will doubtless receive the admiring gratulations of the republicans of all shades, including the mulattos. There is a great deal of controver y and speculation in political circles as to the present position of Mr. Douglas. It is held by some that he has joined the opposition; others deny that he has gone over to the enemy, and say that he has only taken up such a position as will secure his re-election to the Senate from the State of Illinois. It is further believed that the movement of Douglas and Walker will result in the breaking up of the administration forces—separating the democratic party North and South, and preparing the way for the triumphant election of the republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860. This latter movement of Douglas gives, then, the greatest satisfaction to the leaders and the journals of the black republican party. But while they are full of admiration for the position which Mr. Douglas has assumed, and while it is from them that he receives all the praise, they are very careful not to commit themselves too far; and for good reasons. There is a general opinion in political circles that the Northern candidate for the Presidency in 1860 will be successful, provided the present anti-slavery feeling can be kept up. The movement of Mr. Douglas tends to prolong that feeling; but the republican leaders such men as Senator Seward, Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, and even Colonel Fremont-are not willing that their party should be demoralized

that he should be placed before them in the

field. They, therefore, accept what aid he

gives; but he must be content with a place in the ranks, and cannot expect to be the candidate for the Presidency.

We understand that some great demonstration is being prepared for Senator Douglas during his stay here. It is gotten up, of course chiefly by the republicans, aided by a few democratic sympathizers.

The Proposed Invasion of the Park by the Post Office-Reasons Why It Should

Although the tabling of the resolutions in the Board of Aldermen for the sale of the proposed Post Office site in the Park has tempolike bargain, the public must not be thrown off their guard by it. The present Board, it is true, goes out of office next week, but renewed efforts will be made to have the sale confirmed before their term expires, and there is no knowing what influences may be brought to bear upon the majority in the meanwhile. There are interests at work in this matter which will spare neither money nor pains to carry the mea-sure through, and it is therefore important that no time should be lost in securing a strong and immediate expression of public opinion upon the subject. In order that there may be no misapprehen

sion as to the importance of the considerations involved in this question, let us just state what they are. In the first place, we are asked to give up to the Post Office Department one of the few green spots-oases in the midst of a brick wilderness-left to us at this end of the city. Constituting, as it does, one of the lungs of our population, and forming also one of the great centres of traffic, it is obvious that every thing that tends to encumber and choke it up must have an injurious influence not merely on the public health, but on the public converience. Instead of placing additional buildings in the Park, the experience of all large communities teaches us that we should endeavor, if possible, to increase its area; and that, costly as it would be, it would be even expedient, as regards the future, to remove the edifices that are already upon it.

The value of centres of ventilation like this. in a crowded city, is too clearly demonstrated to admit of contradiction, even from the most ardent advocates of the proposed site. Subordinating, however, these sanitary considerations to the question of general convenience. how does this scheme recommend itself? Admitting, for argument sake, that the site would be a central one, has it never, we will askstruck its partizans that it may be too much so. and that the embarrassments to which it would lead might soon render it a nuisance? Situated at the point of convergence between two of the greatest thoroughfares of the city-the throat, as it were, of Broadway and of the Bowery-and which is already too narrow for the immense traffic that pours through it, what will it be, when to this accumulation vehicles and passengers are added the crowds that the Post Office necessarily will attract? It is evident that it must bring the whole living stream that pours along these channels to a dead lock, and occasion accidents innumerable. As to females approaching the Post Office from either Park row or Broadway, unless at the imminent risk of their lives, there of course can be no chance whatever.

There is another question which has been lost sight of in the discussion of this matter, which it seems to us should have been the first taken into consideration. Is the situation itself adapted to the internal necessities of the Post Office? We are satisfied that it is not. In a public department like this, where economy of time is of the first importance, it is essential that all the offices should be on the ground floor. The ascending and descending of stairs occasion delays, which are, to say the least of them desirable to be avoided. This consideration has been carefully consulted in the construction of all the great central Post Offices abroad, as, for instance, in those of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. The ground covered by all these buildings is of wide extent, whilst their elevation is low. Now, the site proposed to be allocated to our new Post Office forms a cone, the base of which is not half wide enough to supply the space required for such an edifice. The building must either be made to front on Broadway or on Park row, to comply with the condition just specified, and even then the area would not be large enough for the purpose. It should be recollected, besides that in the construction of a new Post Office for our city, provision must be made for a quadrangular court in its interior, to serve for the reception of the mail carts. It is obvious that it would neither be convenient nor safe for them to load in Broadway, and as soon as a general city post comes into operation the necessity of such an

arrangement will be at once felt. Since the plans of the proposed site have been before the department in Washington, an alteration has been made in them, the advantage of which we do not very clearly perceive. The original proposition was, it will be remembered, to run a thoroughfare through the Park in a straight line from Park place to Beekman street, and to appropriate to the Post Office all the ground south of this line. Under the purchase deed, as it now stands, this new street takes a more slanting direction northward, directly connecting Park place Spruce street. The effect of and this would be not only to cut up and disfigure what would remain of the Park, but also to add to the Post Office site a sharp angle, which webld be of no use, unless the building were to be made to run obliquely from Broadway towards the Bowery, which is not possible. It will be seen from these facts that in no possible way could the new Post Office be rendered either convenient or ornamental on the proposed site, but that, on the contrary, it must become, in the course of time, a source of the greatest embarrasement and difficulty to the traffic of our principal thoroughfares.

Under such circumstances, we feel that are justified in calling upon the citizens of New York to unite in a strenuous and immediate effort to arrest all further action in this matter. The Legislature, when it passed the bill authorizing the erection of a Post Office on the Park, allocated to it a position fronting on Chambers street, which would have met some of the objections just urged. To authorize the sale of the site selected by the Legislature, a second application will, we are aware, be necessary; but it is not our object merely to defeat this. We take the higher ground that any conversion of the Park to building purposes is opposed to the spirit of all previous legislation, to the requirements of the public health and comfort. and to the sentiments of the public generally. by taking up all the ideas of Mr. Douglas, or If, as we believe, these views are correct, a mass meeting of the citizens should be at once called. to enforce them upon the Corporation and the

department at Washington. Let there be a general rally, then, against this foolish scheme. The public voice only requires to make itself energetically heard to defeat the intrigues and efforts of its promoters.

Another Revolution in Mexico.—We learn by telegraph from New Orleans that another revolution has broken out in Mexico, for the purpose of overthrowing the dictatorship of Comonfort, and reinstating Congress and the late constitution. The centre of this revolution must have been in the capital itself, as the first pronunciamiento occurred at Tacubayo, only a few miles distant; but the fact that it was followed by a similar movement at Vera Cruz is indicative of a speedy change of government. This important seaport is one of the chief sources of revenue to the federal authority, and its loss is an evidence of great weakness. So far as we can judge of the objects of the revolution from the short despatch received, it would seem that the party making it is the so-called Liberals, who are violently opposed to Santa Anna, and who have sometime since seceded from Comonfort because he would not go far enough nor fast enough for them in his measures against the church and other radical reforms It would not be at all surprising, however, if this movement resulted in the return of Santa Anna to power, for there is no leader in Mexico of sufficient influence to unite the country against him.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Interesting from Washington.
THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—THE NEW YORK AP
POINTMENTS, ETC., ETC.

Every mail that arrives brings additional intethe alarming increase of the African slave trade. The Movements are now making to increase the naval force of the African station, and to send more efficient vessels to steamer state that the English government are moving i the same direction, and will cooperate with our govern-ment in any manner it may suggest to prevent this inhuman traffic

A despatch to the government from the South coast of assuming a new aspect. The French government has gone boldly into it, and the British squadron are ordered trader or not. American ships, on the contrary, are searched, seized and confiscated, in a manner violative of our doctrine of the right of search." The subject has

been laid before the Cabinet.

The State department is informed by telegraph that the chooner Susan, lying at Mobile, with a cargo of provisions on board, consigned to Humphreys & Co., at Gray-town, has been refused her clearance papers. This brings up practically the question how far government can interfere with legitimate commerce in order to starve out Gen. Walker and his men. Mr. Webster, in his celebrated letter in reply to Bocanegra, denied the power of this government to prevent emigration into Texas, or to stop commerce even in articles contraband of war. Let us hear from Gen. Cass.

I learn this evening that George N. Sanders, taking the

advice of his friends, will resign. He is afraid he would not pass the ordea! of the Senate. It is said the Presiden did not intend to send his name to the Senate.

It is extremely doubtful whether any of the New York appointments, except Collector Schell, will be sent to the

Senate for some time.

Auctioneer McGuire, who has had the Senate for years, has at last been defeated. John Pettibone, of this city, is the successful man. Wendell has got the House binding, worth almost as much as the House

John Oakford, Chief Clerk in the Post Office Departm has resigned, and Mr. Poindexter, of Tennessee, takes bi

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27, 1857.

The schooner Reindeer, at St. Thomas, from this port

reports having fallen in with on the 21st of November, in titude 23:25, longitude 64:23, the brig Golden Age, of Halifax; took from her one man named J. Nickerson, who had been on the wreck twelve days.

Disaster to the Brig Golden Age.

Fire at Marion, Ala.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 27, 1857.
The Selma (Ala.) papers announce a destructive fire House, printing and law offices, drug, book, and mer chanta' stores, was consumed. The loss was stated a

The sales of cotton to-day were 4,000 bales, at prices \$50. lower since the reception of the Persia's advices. Sales of the week, 10,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 28,000 bales, against 27,000 in the same week of last year. Stock, 100,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port, 27,000 bales. SAVANNAH, Dec. 26, 1857.

The sales of cotton to day were 550 bales, at Prices have declined 14c. since the reception

Augusta, Dec. 28, 1857.
Our cotton market has been quiet, with a declining ter

The week, although one of holiday, has only bee fair one for the theatres, and, with the exception of Friday, not a very brilliant one for the Academy. The pros-

At the Academy, "Robert le Diable" was givee on Monday and Wednesday, " Norma" (matinee) on Friday, The Messiah" (oratorio) on Friday evening, and Martha" on Saturday. This week Mr. Thaiberg will play on the opera nights, being his farewell especially, will take this last opportunity to hear the great pianist. The opera for to-night is the "Puritani," with La Grange, Formes, Labocetta and Gaszier-an a mirable distribution. Messrs. Thalberg and Vieuxtemps will play between the acts. A more excellent musical en tertainment could hardly be given. A grand farewell testimonial to Mr. Thalberg is announced for Saturday

We hear that Mme. Caradori, who made a highly and cessful debag in oratorio on Friday, will shortly sing in the German opera "Fidelio." Mozart's Requiem is announced to be given at the Academy by all the artists, and the season will be wound up with sclat. At the theatres the announcements of the week are quite

At the Broadway theatre, where Mr. Van Amburgh's troupe are doing a great business, certain new features are announced appropriate to the holidays. The entertainment offered at this house is exceedingly popular with afternoon entertainments on Wednesday, Friday and At Burton's Theatre, Mr. Mathews has given us his

"Great Gun Trick," a clever satire upon "Professor" An-derson. Mr. Mathews does all the sleight of hand busi ness with more grace than his illustrious example. The "Great Gun Trick" to-night, with "A Nice Firm," (Burton, Brougham and Mathews) and "The Irish Lion" for Brougham. "London Assurance" on Tuesday, and Brougham's "Columbus" on Wednesday. At Laura Keene's the chief attraction at present is the

new pantomime, "Harlequin Bluebeard," which is gotten up in the London style, and was received with much Harlequin Bluebeard, by J. M. Morton, and the local part of the piece seemed rather stupid. For the rest there large number of jokes of a diversified character, and some pretty figurantes, Misses Bishop and Lang being quite captivating. The pantomime is in the bills for to-night with "The Cornican Brothers." Extra performances here on New Year's afternoon and Saturday.

At Niblo's Garden they have a new and beautiful Christman piece, "The Golden Egg," which is in the bills for this evening, with the ballet "Rose de Mai," by Rolla, and other capital things. Mile. Zanfretta gives a new pas on the tight rope. Extra performance here on Sature At Wallack's Theatre "The Poor of New York" atil

keeps its place in the bills. It is up for this evening, and will, we presume, be played throughout the week.

At the Bowery Theatre Sands, Nathans & Co.'s eque trian troupe enters upon its sixth week, and an exce

At Barnum's Museum they have produced a new version

of "Valentine and Orson" with great success. It will t

played to night and every evening this week.

The colored opera houses, Wood's, Buckley's and Bry ants', all offer entertainments appropriate to the season and extra performances on New Year's day. Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble gives her last reading and Cleopatra," this afternoon at 1½ o'cleck This reading closes the course, which we are glad to know

has been entirely successful. Mr. Eisfeld gives the first of his classical soirées for the season, at Dodworth's rooms on Tuesday. The quartette party will be assisted by Mme. Graever-Johnson and Miss

Strangers in the city will not fail to remember the art galleries, which are unusually good at this time. They include the Belmont collection in Tenth street, Academy rooms, the French exhibition, 497 Broadway, and the

eldorf gallery, with Powers' Greek Slave at 548 Broadway. They are all excellent. Appropriate to the weather is the Panorama of the Kane Expedition at 596 Broadway. It is executed with admirable attention to the details of frigidity.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of Bosto The announcement that the Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, pastor of the Trement Temple, Boston, would preach yesterday at the Nerfolk street Baptist church in this city, (Dr. Armitage's,) drew a very large congregation to that ed fice to see and hear a dergyman who has obtained no little celebrity within the past year as being the subject of a cussion, under circumstances of a peculiar if not an unusual nature. It will be remembered that Mr. Kalloch was a grave crime, which the decalogue condemns, and which the laws of the pious State of Massachusetts make a felony and punishable by confinement in the State prison. This being the first visit of the reverend gentleman to New York since that event, much curiosity was naturally evinced yesterday to see him and hear the Gospel from his lips. Consequently, the assemblage at the Baptist church in Norfolk street in the forenoon of yesterday was quita large. The majority of the congregation was composed of ladies and young men, though not a few gentle nen advanced in life were present.

Mr. Kalloch is a very fine looking young man, tall of stature and withal sinewy, and of attractive presence. He has a high Norman head; lofty, smooth forehead; unexceptionable whiskers and beard of light brown color, and hair of a darker tint, which curls somewhat over his conspicuous front. His manner is calm and his gestures rather graceful; but his voice has a disagreeable draw occasionally—particularly in reading—which does not im-prove his elecution. He preached yesterday without manuscript or notes, and seemed to speak extempore, though his language was studied and elegant. His general ap-

prove his elocution. He preached yesterday without manuscript or notes, and seemed to speak extempore, though his language was studied and clegant. His general appearance and bearing are modest (for a martyr), but still no one, we think, can fail to discover a fair proportion of pluck in his constitution. It shines out both through the matter and manner of his discourse.

After the usual forms of worship for the Sabbath were concluded, Mr. Kalloch proceeded to deliver his sermon, and was listened to with marked attention throughout. The text was taken from the 76th pealin, 10th verse: "Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee." This, said the preacher, strikes us as a strange declaration. It did not surprise us to know that unfallen seraphs round his throne praise God everlastingly. The vision of the exile John at Patmos was not surprising, though he saw a great company, which no eye could number, gathered from all races and kingdoms, praising God without ceasing. It is fitting that they whose souls were delivered from tribulation and whose robes had been washed and made white by His death, should praise Him. It was not strange that all the works of God should praise Him; that the sun should shroud its majesty at every eve before Him, and the stars twinkle at His glance, and shrink into darkness at His frown. Neither was it strange that even the lesser works of God—the flower as it drinks its cup of dew; the bird when it halls the genial dawning of spring, should pay Him their tribute of praise. It was meet that we should have gathered here for the same purpose; that on this day songs of thankful praise should go up to Heaven from all classes and sects of Christians. But that "the wrath of man should praise Him" had a sound of strangeness in it. That not only should the prayer of the pious, but the wickedness of the bad should give Him praise; that even acts of vile men for vile purposes should be made to contribute to His glory, was mysterious. Yet, that every public act, nay, every eddy in the current of pri thet they were burying him and his principles forever, little did they think that they were but instruments in carrying out a plan which was to be sand save throughout all time, until the last pentient sinner was bought into the fold. They meant it for evil, but 60d meant it for good, and let us all give thanks for the overruling providence of God, which out of the darkest crime of man brought the brightest blessing to man. Look at the history of Joseph. He was hated by his brothers, and soid by them into capturity. He is accused unjustly of orime, and cast into Prison. By a succession of what the world calls accidents, Joseph was released from prison—was the interpreter of his kingdom, and the author of the wisest suggestion on the great bread question for years to come. Was not this an example to us to trust in God under the greatest affliction? He believed that there was no accident in the history of Joseph; there was or could be no such thing as an accident in the revolutions of a thousand ages. Oh, no, "man proposes, but God disposes," and cannot be moved. In the fiftest chard found some long, simple as it was, there was enough to give us confidence in the overruing providence of God, and we may be assured that, even amid the most grievous misfortunes, if yew to children of God and true men, out of the wickedness of man blessings will come. The enemies of the gave be children of God and true men, out of the wickedness of man blessings will come. The enemies of the law in the proposes of the proposes and the history and the proposes and the proposes and the proposes and the proposes of man blessings will come. The enemies of the form of the first of the proposes of the proposes and the proposes. He did not retreat, but acknowledged that the bound of the proposes of men availed not gainst the providence of God. There was another providence of God. There was another providence of the propose of the bindured proposes. He did not profess to und

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA ARRIVAL OF \$2,020,537 IN TREASURE.

MPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA BONDS.

News from Central America, the South Pacific. and the Sandwich Islands.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

MARRIAGES. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The United States mail steamship Northern Light, E. L. Tinkiepaugh, commanding, left Aspinwall December 19, with the usual semi-monthly mails from California, &c., 265 passengers, and over two millions of dollars in treasure, and arrived at her dock at about ten o'clock last

The Pacific Mall Steamship Co's steamer Golden Age, J. T. Watkins, commander, arrived at Panama during the night of the 18th, with the California mails, 350 passes gers, and specie as follows :-

 New York
 \$1,995,310
 28

 England
 459,350
 31

 New Orleans
 12,000
 00

 Panama
 10,500
 00

The United States mail steamship Granada, Capt. Gusta-vus Harrison, left Aspinwall with 130 passengers and the New Orleans mails and specie, at 11:30 A. M. of the 19th

born, aged 55 years, seaman from the United States fri-gate Wabash, of disease of the liver. wall for Mobile on the evening of the 14th inst.

The United States sloop-of-war Decatur was still lying t Panama. All well. H. B. M. steam frigate Brunswick was at Aspinwall.

The Northern Light has encountered a series of terrifle gales on her homeward passage. The following is a list of the

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TREASURE PER STRAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT.

Wells, Fargo & Co., \$512,000 E. Schulz ... \$5,006
How'l'd & Asp'wall. 149,025 E. R. Secomb ... 4,677
Am. Ex. Bank ... 92,000 J. Durand & Co. 4,500
E. Kelly & Co. 85,065 G. G. Hobson ... 4,169
Jas. Patrick ... 85,000 A. E. Tilton ... 4,000
August Belmont ... 30,000 Janson, Bond & Co. 4,000
Freeman & Co. Ex. 73,738 F. Probst & Co. 3,504
A. A. Low & Bro. ... 45,689 Preston & Merrill ... 3,120
W. T. Coleman & Co. 45,000 Butcher and Bro. 3,000
W. Seligman & Co. 45,000 Butcher and Bro. 3,000
W. Seligman & Co. 45,000 D. P. Rhoades ... 3,000
Jno. McCahill ... 25,721 Wm. Schumacher ... 3,000
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Dewitt, Kittle & Co. 25,655 Mrs. L. W. Goodwin ... 2,850
Ross, Falconer & Co. 20,000 H. Harris & Co. 2,506
Scholle Bro. ... 20,000 M. Cristal ... 2,400
Scholle Bro. ... 20,000 M. Cristal ... 2,040
Daker & Morrill ... 18,000 M. Christal ... 2,040
Clark & Wilbur ... 15,000 Magoun & Son ... 1,900
Jewell, H'on & Co. 15,000 F. Leland ... 1,000
Conroy & O'Connor ... 14,030 John Jones ... 1,400
Jn. B. Newton&Co. 14,000
J. H. Bunning ... 13,000 Conroy & O'Connor.
R. Meader & Adams
Jno. B. Newton&Co.
J. H. Bunning.
E. & J. Rosenfeld. \$1,995,310 E. & J. Rosenfeld.
Wm. H. Davidge
Schuchardt&f-hard
E. C. Singleterry.
C. W. Crosby
Renard & Co
T. Einstein & Bro.
Duncan S'man & Co.
J. B. Dickinson
Barreda Bro.
Bassett, Bacon & Co.
Bassett, Bacon & Co.

\$2,020,537 Purser Bullay, of the Northern Light, and Wells, Farge & Co.'s express will please accept our thanks for the

Summary of the News.

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[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 5.]

The last fortnight has been free from any extraordinary event. We have been visited by some heavy and seasonable rains, which fell opportunely both for farmers and miners. Business in this city is generally considered "looking up." A healthy tone pervades all classes, and it is doubtful if there is another city in the Union, whose people at this crisis stand so firmly as do those of San Francisco. The last steamer from the East brought a very large number of passengers, and it is the general impression here that a large addition to our population will be made during the next twelve menths.

Bassett, Bacon & Co. Sanderson Bro. & Co. J. G. Parker & Son. Thos. J. Hand & Co.

prompt delivery of our packages.

made during the next twelve menths.
On the night of the 20th of November, a fire occurred in San Francisco, on Clay street, between Drumm and Kast streets. Three buildings, all wood, were consumed, valued at \$5,000.

An ordinance was introduced in the Board of Supervi-ors, on the 20th of November to suppress the sale of obmuch troubled of late with this infamous traffic.

Judge Coon, our Police Magistrate, has decided tha under our statutes there is no law to problibly women from dressing in male attire. This decision has given great

der our statutes there is no taw to promist women from dressing in male attire. This decision has given great satisfaction to ladies who desire to "wear the breeches." At an election by the Board of Delegates of the San Francisco Fire Department, 20th November, F. S. Mahoney was re-elected President of that body, and McKibben and E. L. Sullivan Trustees of the Charitable Fund.

On the night of the 21st, a fire broke out in the machine press room of Blake & Moffitt, on merchant street, near Montgomery, and for a while a large amount of property was in great peril. The efforts of the firemen, however, succeeded in quelling the flamer. Little doubt is entertained but that the fire was the wo.k of an incendiary.

By the census just completed, it appears that there are in the city of San Francisco, 9,024 children, being 2,4098 boys and 2,572 girls of the whites, and 114 colored children. There are here 265 orphans. Of these children, 7,531 are described as being of the United States; 533 of England; 119 of Ireland; 145 of France; 302 of Germany; 141 of Mexico and South America; 11 from Italy, and 18 from China.

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The annual examination of the public schools in this city commenced on the 18th November, and resulted in showing that our educational institutions are in a high state of usefulness and efficiency.

On the 19th November, J. May, a merchant of this city, was robbed of \$5,000 in money by a clerk in his employ named Moses Claus, sesisted by a confederate named W. Clemems Sandrouk. These men, after long and close searching, were arrested, confessed the robbery, and gave up the money.

It having been held by some of the courts in the interior of the State that the act of the last session of the Legislature of this State prohibiting "banking games" repealed the existing laws against gambling, and that "rondo" not being a "banking game" was not prohibited, quite a number of "rondo" gambling houses were opened in this city, and this vice was publicly carried on to a disgraceful exient. Our Police Judge Coon, however, thinks differently from his interior brethren on the bench, and has decided that "rondo" is illegal, and fined one party, R. A. Potter, \$100 for conducting this game. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court. In the meantime, "rondo" is dead in San Francisco.

Thursday, 26th November, was observed throughout the State, by executive recommendation, as a day of thanksgiving. In San Francisco business was generally suspended. Public worship was held in most of our churches, where appropriate sermons were delivered. The usual feasting was not forgotten.

On the 27th November, the banking louse of Joseph C. Palmer, the financial focus of the great "this veet league" of California, was closed by attachments used out by Mr. P. Turney and M. G. Reed, for \$36,659 together. Reed was a bookkeeper of Falmer's, and Turnoy is supposed to be the agent of T. A. Lynch. A great amount of

The French harbor. She is to sail for South American harbor. She is to sail for South American harbor. The corner stone of a hospital to be built by the French Benevolent Society was laid on the 22d of November. Admiral Luggod and Consul Gautier assisted at the ceremo miral Luggod and Consul Gautier assisted at the ceremo The death of Consul Dillon was heard with much regret

The death of Consul Dillon was heard with much regret by our French population. Consul Dillon leaves many friends in this city. A grand requiem and mass will be performed for the repose of his soul, at the Cathedral in this city to-day.

The United States Circuit Court has decided that the steamers Cortes, Brother Jonathan, Pacific and Uncle Sam belong to Cornelius Vanderbitt. Garrison has appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

In theatrical matters we have not much to record. The drama in Californ's at rather a low ebb just now. For the past forinight, Miss Annette Ince has been playing at Magnire's Opera House to only tolerable houses. A Mr.